

SPEAKER'S RULE

SUBJECT OF A SENSATIONAL
SPEECH IN HOUSE

A LECTURE TO REPUBLICANS

By One of their Own Party on the
Manner of Conducting Business
in that Body—He Pays His
Respects to Some Individual Mem-
bers of His Party—Exciting De-
bate Upon the Cuban Reciprocity
Bill—Senator Morgan's Speech on
the Isthmian Canal.

Washington, April 17.—For more than
four hours today Senator Morgan, of
Alabama, chairman of the Isthmian canal
committee, addressed the senate on
the subject of the Nicaragua canal. He
devoted the greater part of his speech
to a consideration of the desirability
and practicability of the two principal
routes—Nicaragua and Panama. He
vehemently favored the former, main-
taining that in every possible respect
it had many advantages over the Pan-
ama route.

A parliamentary change in the situa-
tion of the Chinese exclusion bill was
made just before adjournment, the
measure passed by the senate yesterday
being substituted for the house bill.
This was done to expedite the bill in
the house.

Senator Morgan said in part:

"The subject presents itself to my
mind with conclusive force in the six
propositions I will now state:

"1. We have reached the point where
investigation is complete by observa-
tion, experience, scientific research and
forecast.

"2. The question now to be decided is
the choice of either of two routes for a
canal, whether it shall be located at
Panama, or through the valley of the
San Juan river in Nicaragua and Costa
Rica.

"3. The controlling factor in making
this selection is the assurance
of success in constructing a canal that
will be permanently useful for com-
merce.

"4. A sum of money necessary for
expenditure in the work of constructing
such a canal, to accomplish the ends,
cannot be reasonably compared with the
real value of the results to be accom-
plished, and the choice of either route
should not be controlled by a difference in the
cost of construction. I will say,
within a limit of even \$50,000,000.

"5. The assured certainty of success
in the construction of a permanent canal
is, of necessity, the basic or founda-
tional fact upon which congress must
act in the selection of the canal route.
Considered as a simple proposition of
civil engineering, there is no doubt
that even a shadow of doubt as to the
practicability of the Panama route is
a ship canal from Greytown to Brito, in
and along the San Juan river and
across Lake Nicaragua. It is certain,
beyond a reasonable doubt, that its
cost is as nearly within the limits of
exact estimates as any great public
work that has ever undertaken.

"6. If the dam at Bohio, on the Pan-
ama route should fail for any cause,
the only hope of a canal across that
isthmus would perish, never to be re-
stored. All engineers admit this fact.
The failure of a dam at Conchuda or
Boca San Carlos or at Ochoa, or at
Tamborgunde, or at any other site on
the San Juan river would only mean
the loss of that structure, to be replaced
on a better location if a lake level
canal is preferred.

Senator Morgan maintained that the
Isthmian canal commission had no au-
thority to accept an offer of the Pan-
ama Canal Company and that the sole
duty of the president was to determine
the route he would recommend to con-
gress. It rested entirely with congress
whether or not it should accept the
"glittering temptation" in the way of a
bargain offered by the Panama Com-
pany.

House of Representatives.

The general debate upon the Cuban
reciprocity bill closes tomorrow at 3
o'clock, and it is the intention of the
house leaders, if possible, to force a
final vote upon the passage of the bill
before adjournment tomorrow night. All
day long the leaders were counting
votes and preparing generally for the
final struggle tomorrow. The demo-
crats are so badly split up on this propo-
sition that a caucus was held tonight.
The opponents of the bill, however, spent
most of the time in debate today, the
feature being a vigorous speech by Mr.
Cushman, of Washington, republican,
against the measure. He arraigned the
committee on rules and the house lead-
ers in a breezy and at times sensational
fashion. A portion of his criticism was
in a semi-humorous vein, but some of
it was decidedly caustic.

Mr. DeArmond, one of the leading
democrats of the house, delivered a
forcible speech in favor of tariff re-
duction on trust articles. The other
speakers were Messrs. Pierce, of Ten-
nessee; W. W. Kitchin, of North Caro-
lina; Douglass, of New York, and
Lacey, of Iowa, for the bill, and Messrs.
Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Gaines, of West
Virginia; Warner, of Illinois; Gardner,
of Michigan; Jones, of Washington;
and Loud, of California, against it.
Mr. Loud declared that directly and in-
directly Cuba had already cost the
United States one thousand million dol-
lars.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, employ-
ed his vitriolic talent in comment upon
the attitude of members with his accusa-
tory freedom. Calling attention to the
fact that members on both sides,
whether they opposed or advocated the
measure, justified their course by an
appeal to their party principles, he re-
marked that viewed from these diverse
standpoints the measure was indeed a
remarkable departure in legislation.
He commented upon the statement of
General Grosvenor a few days ago that
later the high rates of the
Dinkley law would be reduced
and revised by the friends of that act.
If the rates were too high he saw no
reason for the reduction should not oc-
cur now, and in this connection he re-
ferred sarcastically to the Babcock bill
to place steel on the free list. Its au-
thor had voted against the bill in com-
mittee and he intimated broadly that
the purpose of its introduction was to
hold up the steel trust and other kind-
red trusts for the benefit of his party
in the coming campaign.

Mr. Cushman, of Washington, de-
clared that a majority of the republic-
ans of the house were today opposed
to the bill, although a majority were
undoubtedly today convinced that it
would be better to pass it than to re-
frain from doing so. He intimated that
the speaker was responsible for the change
of attitude of many of the members

and followed this statement with a
very outspoken and almost sensational
criticism of the power exercised by the
speaker. He declared that he was pre-
pared to make the statement that no
bill, public or private, could be consid-
ered without the speaker's approval.
"If there is any one here who desires
to deny that statement," said he, paus-
ing, "I am here to bear valuable testi-
mony for his benefit. Who is the speak-
er of this house, who sets up his im-
maculate judgment against that of the
members?" he asked, and then said
he desired to describe, amid the applause
of the democrats any bill of the re-
publicans, how a bill after its intro-
duction was finally worked through
committee to the calendar. "Calendar,"
that is a misnomer. It ought to be
called a cemetery." (Laughter.) For
therein lie the whitening bones of legis-
lative hopes. (Laughter.) When the
bill is reported, what does the member
who introduced it and who is charged
by his constituency to secure its pas-
sage, do? Does he consult himself
about his desire to take it up? No. He
consults the will of the majority of
this house? No. I will tell you what
he does. He either consents that that
bill may die on the calendar or he puts
his manhood and his individuality in
his pocket and goes trotting down
that little pathway that leads to the
speaker's room—the speaker's
room. All the glory that clustered
around the holy of holies in King Solom-
on's temple looked like thirty cents
(prolonged laughter and applause)—yes,
looked like twenty-nine cents, com-
pared with that jobbing department
of this government." (Applause
and laughter.)

Mr. Cushman then quoted Cassius'
allusion to Caesar as the colossus of the
world and continued:

"I make no onslaught on the individ-
ual. I have a high regard for the
speaker of this house personally and
for him politically, but the fact is that
we have adopted a set of rules in this
body that are an absolute disgrace to
the legislative body of any republic.
(Applause on the democratic side.)

"They are unrepresentative, they are un-
democratic, they are un-American."
(Applause on the democratic side.)

"We need the patriotic duty in this body
of rising up and formulating a new
declaration of independence. We need
to restore this house to the great
patriotic plan on which the fathers of
the republic placed it, where every in-
dividual member on this floor stands
on an equal and an exact plane with
every other. (Applause.) We operate
here under a set of rules confessedly
designed to be a disgrace to the hopes and
dwarf the ambitions of the individual
members of this body and at the same
time to vest more power in the hands
of one or two men than was ever en-
joyed by oriental despot or a ten but-
ton mandarin. I say to you, my
friends, that the system is rotten at
both ends. It is rotten at one end be-
cause it robs the individual member
in this house of the power that the
best member of the United States and
his credentials as a member on this
floor entitle him to; it is rotten at the
other end because it vests power in
men that have no right to it and of-
times places on them duties that they
have no capacity to fulfill." (Applause
and laughter.)

Mr. Cushman said it was sinful waste
of the money of Washington to pay to
the "Lilliputians" who are giving an
exhibition at a local theatre, when they
could come up to the house galleries
and witness the exhibition on the floor
without price. He announced that he
proposed to devote his attention to
putting some spokes in the wheel of
the machine which its designers had
not ordered and promised later to de-
liver a speech on the rules "so hot that
it would have to be printed on asbestos
paper."

Then turning to the sponsors for the
pending bill he paid his respects to
Mr. Payne, Mr. Dail and Mr. Gros-
venor, and then said in turn by con-
trasting the reciprocity of Harrison
with that of Dail, that of McKinley
with that of Grosvenor, and that of
Blaine with that of Seno E. Payne.
He was particularly severe on General
Grosvenor. He told how he had made
a successful campaign with the aid of
a copy of the Ohio statesman's speech
from which when he was carried
he was always able to prove or dis-
prove anything.

Mr. Cushman concluded his speech
with an eloquent peroration which
drew a storm of applause from his re-
publican colleagues and after he had
concluded members from both sides of
the house flocked around to congrat-
ulate him. The confusion was so great
that it was several minutes before or-
der could be restored.

Saved Many a Time.

Don't neglect coughs and colds even if
they seem slight. Such cases often result
seriously at this season just by not
caring. People are careless. One Minute Cough
Cure will remove all danger. Absolutely
safe. Acts at once. Sure cure for
croup, grip, bronchitis, and other
throat and lung troubles. Postmaster
C. O. Dawson, Barr, Ill. says it is the
best best cough medicine on the mar-
ket. It has saved many a severe sick-
ness. R. R. Bellamy.

HIS ACCUSER NOT PRESENT.

An Appeal to Federal Court on Con-
stitutional Grounds.

Montgomery, Ala., April 17.—The Ala-
bama supreme court today affirmed the
decision of the lower court giving which
Sanford Jacob, of Montgomery, was
sentenced to twenty years in the peni-
tentiary upon conviction of attempted
assault upon Miss Lizzie Parker, of
Clanton, Ala. Jacob's first trial result-
ed in a mistrial, Miss Parker was
present at the second trial when Jacob
was convicted, and the appeal to the
supreme court was based on the conten-
tion that the defendant was not con-
fronted by his accuser as guaranteed in
the constitution. The court holds that
Miss Parker had removed to Buena
Vista, Ga. and was beyond the juris-
diction of the court. It is said the
United States supreme court will be
asked for a writ of error pending an
appeal to that court and that the de-
fendant will contend that the opinion
of the Alabama court is repugnant to
the federal constitution.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children.

"I have not the slightest hesitancy
in recommending Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy to all who are suffering from
coughs or colds," says Chas. M. Cra-
mer, Esq., a well known watch maker,
of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some
two years since the City Dispensary
first called my attention to this val-
uable medicine and I have repeatedly
used it and it has always been bene-
ficial. It has cured me quickly of all
chest colds. It is especially effective
for children and seldom takes more
than one bottle to cure them of hoarse-
ness, but to persuade many to use this
valuable medicine, and they are all
as well pleased as myself over the re-
sults." For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

THE WATER CURE

MORE EVIDENCE OF CRUELTY TO
FILIPINOS

MORE EVIDENCE PRODUCED.

The Barbic Warfare Carried on
by Some of the American Officers
in the Philippines—Corroboration
of Former Testimony Before the
Senate Committee as to the Tor-
ture of the President at Igaras.
Others Subjected to Some Torture.
The Burning of Towns—Shooting
of Prisoners by the Waller's Order.

Washington, April 17.—Edward J.
Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., who was a
sergeant in company M, Twenty-Sixth
volunteer infantry, was before the sen-
ate committee on the Philippines today.
He was present in the convent at
Igaras, November 27, 1900, when the
"water cure" was administered to the
president of the town Igaras. He said
that under orders from Captain Glenn,
he, with a squad, had taken the presi-
dent into custody on November 27th
and had escorted him to the convent
where the "cure" was administered. He
repeated the story of the torture of the
president, adding some details. "He
was then," the witness said, "taken to
the water tank and thrown upon his
back and while an interpreter stood
over him, a stream of water was di-
rected into his mouth, which was held
open."

"Who gave the command for this
treatment?" asked Senator Rawlins.
"Captain Glenn."

"How was the man's mouth kept
open?"

"By means of a stick."

Continuing, the witness said that
when the victim of the "cure" was fill-
ed with water the members of the de-
tail force it out of him by rolling their
fists over his stomach, and that process
was kept up for about ten minutes.

He described the second application
of the cure as previously testified to
and Sergeant Riley in the statement
that the details of this performance
were under the charge of Contract
Surgeon Lyons and that Captain Glenn
and Lieutenant Hanger were both pres-
ent when it occurred.

Mr. Davis said in reply to questions
as to the physical effect of the process
that the man "squealed" terribly and
that his eyes were bloodshot, but that
the next day he was able to mount his
horse and lead the scouts to the moun-
tain. Afterward he was, the witness
said, taken to Iloilo and placed in
prison.

The witness also repeated that two
police officers of the town of Igaras
had been subjected to the "water cure."

"There was," he added, "also a native
school teacher there who was maltreated
at the same time, but the 'water
cure' was not administered to him. He
was taken into one of the back rooms
of the convent by Dr. Lyons who se-
cured the information he wanted from
him by placing two coils of revolvers to
his head, and threatening it unnecessary
to administer the cure."

"Did you see this?"

"I did."

Mr. Davis also gave the details of the
burning of the town of Igaras, which,
he said, contained about 10,000 people,
but no business place. About fifteen
houses were destroyed and men,
women and children were forced out
indiscriminately.

Senator Burrows—"who gave the or-
der to burn the town?"

"The witness," "Captain Glenn."

"To whom did he give it?"

"To Lieutenant Conger. He told the
lieutenant to burn the town."

"Did you hear him?"

"I did."

The witness also said that a neigh-
borly town, containing about 12,000
people, had been burned, but that he
did not know who had given the order
for its destruction.

He stated in reply to questions that
the torture in all the instances men-
tioned had been conducted by the regu-
lar soldiers and that they had not been
participated in by members of his reg-
iment.

After Mr. Davis was excused the com-
mittee went into executive session to
consider the advisability of summon-
ing witnesses from the Philippines and
other persons to the Orient to testify.
Senator Rawlins submitted the fol-
lowing names as those of men whom he
thought necessary to call:

Aguinaldo Mabini, who was one of
Aguinaldo's principal advisers; Sixto
Lopez, who has been for several years
in the United States in the interest of
Philippine independence; Judge Pio del
Pilar, General Torres, Howard W.
Bray, an Englishman who spent many
years in the Philippines; and Robert M.
Collins and Harold Martin, press cor-
respondents.

The committee postponed action until
a full attendance of members of the
committee could be secured.

The Waller Trial.

Manila, April 17.—The mixed court-
martial, which tried Major Littleton W.
T. Waller, of the marine corps, on the
charge of executing natives of Samar
without trial, today began the trial of
Lieutenant John H. A. Day, of the
marine corps, on the same charge. Lieut-
enant Day testified in his own defense.
He said the man shot January 19th was
a spy, who was shot by Major Waller's
orders, and added:

"I ordered Private Kresge to fire at
his head and ordered McGee to fire at
the center of his back. After the shoot-
ing I saw a convulsive shudder of the
man's shoulders, placed my own revolver
to his forehead and shot him dead.
I ordered the police to leave the body
on the ground as an example to the
natives."

Major Waller testified that he ordered
the shooting of eleven men January
20th but denied ordering the execution
of a man January 19th. He admitted
he was ill at the time.

Sureon Love testified that Major
Waller was shot January 19th was
105. His illness then was such that he
was not fitted to command. It was
likely he might have given the order
and forgot all about it. He thought an
officer would have been justified in dis-
obeying the order.

Fire Insurance Squabble in Vick-
sburg.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17.—Assistant
Chief Marks, of the fire department
has resigned. The result will be a re-
organization of the fire department and
a resumption of business by the fire
insurance companies, all of whom sev-
eral days ago had refused to write any
more risks on Vicksburg.

FOUR OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

Part of the Wright-Templeton Gang
in Custody.

Bristol, Tenn., April 17.—Four mem-
bers of the Wright-Templeton gang
were captured today near Skelton,
Tenn., just over the Virginia-Tennessee
line.

The men captured are known as
Winiger, the Byington brothers and
Hargrove. They were taken to Gate
City and jailed.

A large posse left there this after-
noon in the hope of capturing Wright
and Templeton and other members of
the gang.

The four men caught today acknowl-
edge that the gang robbed stores at
Skelton and other places, as has been
reported of late, but they refuse to give
further information.

KILLS HIS RIVAL.

Fatal Shooting Over a Love Affair
at Trinity, N. C.

Trinity, N. C., April 17.—After being
shot last night by Ed. Sawyer, his rival
in love, Lawson Parker, aged 17 years,
is dead and Sawyer has fled. Both
Parker and Sawyer are white men of
good morals. Parker had escorted the
young lady home from a party when
Sawyer waylaid him in the woods and
shot him in the neck.

THE BASES OF PEACE

Practically Agreed Upon by the
Negotiators at Pretoria.

London, April 17.—The Daily Mail
claims to have authority to announce
that bases of peace have been prac-
tically agreed upon at Pretoria, but
says that some little time will elapse
before the details of the plan can be
perfected.

The paper adds that upon finding
that the British government refused on
Wednesday, to modify its terms with
regard to annexation, banishment and a
representative government, the Boer
delegates met again on Thursday.

The British decision, practically leav-
ing them the alternative of accepting
the British terms or breaking up the
conference, was then communicated to
them, and the delegates proved much
more reasonable.

When Lord Milner, the British high
commissioner in South Africa, prom-
ised the delegates one or two seats on
the executive council, subject to the
approval of the government and pend-
ing the restoration of a representative
government, they practically agreed
to accept the British terms.

Some details, continues the Daily
Mail, which are not likely to create
difficulty, still remain to be settled.

Lord Milner has summoned from
Johannesburg an Australian expert
who is to assist in estimating the cost
of re-building and re-stocking the
Boer farms.

The delegates, concludes the paper,
have so far acted quite independently
of their representatives in Holland.

WORSE FOR BULLER.

Dispatches as to His Defeat at
Spion Kop Made Public.

London, April 17.—All the official
dispatches referring to the defeat sustain-
ed by the British troops under General
Buller at Spion Kop, Natal, January 24,
1900, were made public today. Those
hitherto unpublished merely emphasize
how hopelessly muddled were the prepa-
rations for that engagement. The con-
troversy between General Buller and
General Sir Charles Warren is proved
to have been even more bitter than pre-
viously hinted at, while a new extract
from one of Lord Roberts' dispatches
brings additional censure on General
Buller. Lord Roberts declares that
General Buller's endeavor to put the
responsibility for the defeat on General
Warren was not justifiable. General
Roberts held that it was Buller's duty
to intervene when he saw things were
going wrong.

The question of the responsibility for
the actual retreat from Spion Kop is
shrouded in a maze of dispatches, pro-
ving that a mistake was made in send-
ing a heliogram and there was a gen-
eral desire to shirk the onus.

INVESTIGATION AT CHALMETTE

Of British Securing Munitions of
War for Use in South Africa.

New Orleans, April 17.—Colonel
Crowder, the United States army officer
who has been investigating the report
of an alleged British army post at
Port Chalmette, today acknowledged
that his investigations were nearing a
conclusion, and it is believed that his
report will be forwarded to Washington
by the end of the week.

A complete account of the loading of
the transport Michigan was the feature
of today's evidence, along with a state-
ment by General Pearson.

Colonel Crowder has handled the case
under three heads, as follows:

1. For Chalmette as a possible base
of supplies for the British army and
location of American mules and food
supplies.

2. The shipping of Americans as
muleteers and their exact relation to
the war being waged; in other words,
the logical position occupied by a man
shipping as a muleteer on a British
transport.

3. The alleged shipments of guns and
ammunition from Port Chalmette that
have not appeared on the outward man-
ifest of the ships."

Good for Rheumatism.

Last fall I was taken with a very
severe attack of muscular rheumatism
which caused me great pain and an-
noyance. After trying several pre-
scriptions and rheumatic cures, I de-
cided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm,
which I had seen advertised in the
South Jerseyman. After two applica-
tions of this Remedy I was much better
and after using one bottle, was com-
pletely cured.—Sallie Harris, Salem,
N. J. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.
To Tour the South in Interest of
Education.

New York, April 17.—Another delega-
tion of men interested in southern edu-
cation, similar to that which went last
year, is to start next Monday, under
the guidance of Robert C. Ogden, for a
tour through the South. The visitors will
on Tuesday attend the celebration of
the thirty-fourth anniversary of the
founding of Hampton Institute of
Hampton, Va.

A UNITED FRONT

TO BE MADE BY DEMOCRATS OF
THE HOUSE

THEIR CAUCUS LAST NIGHT

A Resolution Adopted to Vote for
all Motions on the Reciprocity
Bill Looking to Taking the Dif-
ferential off all Imported Sugar.
The Resolution Adopted—A Repub-
lican Offer to Abandon the Crum-
packer Resolution in Exchange
for Democratic Support of the
Bill.

Washington, April 17.—The demo-
cratic members of the house held a
caucus tonight for the purpose, if pos-
sible of reaching an agreement to act
as a unit upon the Cuban reciprocity
bill which is to be voted upon tomor-
row. Those who were instrumental in
calling the caucus wanted the mem-
bers of their party to present a united
front upon the proposition to take the
differential off of refined sugar. Rep-
resentative Hay, of Virginia, presided
and Representative Cowherd, of Mis-
souri, acted as secretary. Ninety-four
democrats were present.

From the very outset the caucus was
of an exciting character. Mr. Under-
wood, of Alabama, who got the floor
immediately after the meeting was
called to order threw a bombshell into
the caucus by announcing that over-
tures had come to him from the re-
publican side by which it was to be
agreed that the republican leaders
would abandon the Crumpacker resolu-
tion to investigate the southern elec-
tion laws if the delegations from the
states concerned (North Carolina,
South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana and Virginia) would aid the
majority to close debate and would
vote against the appeals which will be
taken from the decision of the chair
when the motions to open up the bill
to general amendment are offered.

Mr. Underwood declined to give the
names of the republican from whom
these assurances regarding the aban-
donment of the Crumpacker resolution
came, and, although arguing that it
involved to the interests of the states
involved to accept the offer made, he
stated that the agreement had not
been positively accepted and for him-
self he agreed to abide by the decision
of the caucus. The democratic vote on
Wednesday to close debate came prin-
cipally from the states mentioned
above.

Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, offered the
first definite proposition for the cau-
cus to consider—a resolution declar-
ing it to be the sense of the caucus that
the democrats should vote solidly
against the demand for the previous
question, in order to permit the admis-
sion of the amendments to reduce the
tariff and upon the question of the
germaneness of such amendments, if
necessary, to vote to overrule the
chair. He argued strongly that the
democrats should stand solidly for the
motion to take off the differential on
refined sugar, especially as there was
at least a chance of winning a victory.

To this resolution Mr. Williams, of
Mississippi, offered a substitute, to
bind the democrats to vote for all propo-
sitions involving a reduction of the
tariff, but to leave every democrat free
to vote his convictions upon questions
of parliamentary procedure. Mr. Swan-
son maintained that under the cir-
cumstances it would be to the interest
of the democrats from the states
where representations were threatened by
the Crumpacker resolution to abide
by the understanding reached.

During the heated debate that fol-
lowed Mr. Burleson, of Texas, asked
Mr. Underwood if the republican lead-
ers had not silenced Mr. Crumpacker
and his friends on the republican side,
who were opposed to the reciprocity
tariff by agreeing to report the Crum-
packer resolution and if they were not
now trying to create a defection on the
democratic side by offering to kill the
resolution.

Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, sided
with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Williams,
and Mr. Cooper, of Texas, and Mr.
Brazale, of Louisiana, with Mr. Swan-
son. The two latter strongly urged
their colleagues to vote to abolish the
differential on refined sugar.

The caucus by a very large majority,
estimated at three to one, adopted the
following resolution introduced by Mr.
Swanson, of Virginia:

"Resolved, That we favor the removal
of the differential on refined sugar
both from Cuba and elsewhere and be-
lieve that such amendments are prop-
erly in order, and we insist that it is
the duty of all democrats to vote when
every opportunity is given to have these
amendments added to the pending bill
providing for Cuban reciprocity. We
are opposed to the adoption of the pre-
vious question when the bill is reported
to the house unless it shall have been
previously amended in committee of the
whole, and this will prevent an oppor-
tunity for just and proper amendment
with record votes on the same.

"Resolved, further, that the action of
this caucus is binding."

The caucus was rather turbulent dur-
ing the early part of the evening, but
toward the close the differences disap-
peared and it broke up amid evidences
of harmony and good feeling. The ac-
tion taken tonight binds the democrats
to vote to abolish the differential on
refined sugar and against the previous
question.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Two Men Killed—One Fatally
Wounds His Sister, the Wife of
the Other.

DeWitt, Ark., April 17.—A tragedy oc-
curred six miles east of here yesterday